

**GOLD DIGGERS' NEW COACH AND PUBLIC CONVEYANCE.**  
**MR. LEWIS ALEXANDER** respectfully begs to notify to the public at the request of his numerous friends, he again induced to take the ribbons on the road and run a new Coach, the *Ty To Ho*, to and from Penrith, Parramatta, and Sydney, en route to the Bathurst and Turon Gold Diggings.  
L. A. begs to assure his old friends and the

be driven by himself, to and from Penrith at Sydney, *without changing coaches or drivers*. The proprietor, in placing the appointments on the road, having due regard for his passengers' comfort, has selected with great care, and in gardens of expense, *Horses of blood, bone, beauty and speed*, all the harnesses are entirely new and the coach is in the style of his celebrated coaches he ran on the Australian roads for seven years, previous to his retirement from the road in 1849.

Persons placing themselves in Alexander Coach will find comfort, attention, and civility

Alexander's Tally Ho leaves Sydney every morning at nine o'clock precisely, and Parra matta at eleven o'clock; returning from Perth every afternoon at two o'clock, Parra matta at half-past four o'clock, and arrives Sydney at half-past six o'clock same evening.

Booking Offices—  
Mr. Rowland's, Golden Fleece Tavern, corner of King and George streets, Sydney.

**GEORGE CHISHOLM AND COMPANY**  
Purveyors to the Queen and the Royal Family.  
The Great Horse Bazaar, 253, Pitt-street, London, W.  
Mr. Wilson's, Pant: Mr. Whetley's, Coat and  
Horses, Penrith.

each  
9:17

253, Pitt-street.

**G**EOERGE CHISHOLM AND CO  
beg to announce to their customers, that  
they have now ready for inspection, a magnifi-  
cent lot of Balzore dresses, which are divid-  
ed into three lots -

No. 1 are being sold at 9s. 6d. per 12 yards  
2 ..... 12s. 6d. ditto.  
3 ..... 16s. 6d. ditto.

9:18

253, Pitt-street.

**G**EORGE CHISHOLM AND C<sup>o</sup> have a beautiful selection of bare shawls and scarfs; the shawls measuring yards square, in every colour, 14s. 6d. each the scarfs measuring 4 yards long, 12s. 6d. each.  
9119 253, Pitt-street.

**G**EORGE CHISHOLM AND C<sup>o</sup> have now an unrivalled display British and foreign manufactured shawls, which are being sold at a small advance on the English cost.

Cheri ..... 3s. ditto.  
Brocade ..... £3 3s. the dress.  
Black ducespe ..... 2s. 4d. per yard  
9120 ..... 253, First-street

HOSIERY.

**G**EORGE CHISHOLM AND CO respectfully inform their customers, that they have just received their usual spring assortment of hosiery, consisting of—  
Ladies' white cotton hose  
Children's ditto ditto  
Men's ditto ditto

Ditto brown half hose  
 Ditto white ditto.  
 \*.\* Every size, and quality of children's shoes  
 9121 233, Pitt-street

**NEW GOODS.**  
**N**OW landed, breakfast sets of white  
 and gold band China, Exhibition view  
 celestial blue, mulberry, flowing blue, &c.  
 chintz patterns, parlour, open, and  
 covered jugs, foot pane, nursery lamps, feed  
 boats, bottles and sick feeders, English stone  
 ware, cutlery, &c. &c.

white jelly cane, stone and put marbles.  
Ten Casks of Cut Glass,  
Containing a splendid variety, on sale,  
Cash only, at THOMAS R. COATES' Staffordshire  
Warehouse, 365, George-street, opposite  
Market Fountain.  
N.B.—All goods packed with care. 8

**ALBION COAL AND TIMBER YARD**  
FOOT OF MARKET-STREET.  
**F**OR SALE, at extremely low price  
at the above yard—  
Assorted hardwood

The splendid cargo of kauri timber,  
 Lavinia  
 Moreton Bay and Wide Bay pine, in log  
 boards  
 Cedar, in log and boards  
 Laths, 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches, and 4 feet  
 Hobart Town broad palings, 6 and 6 feet  
 Shingles  
 Wine cases, soap and candle boxes  
 Newcastle coals  
 Maitland ditto, 18s. per ton, delivered  
 N.B. - At selling off prices as the stock may  
 be cleared off by the end of the year.

<b>ON SALE at the Stores of the und</b>	
signed—	
White lead, in 28 lb. iron kegs	s. d.
Raw oil, 5 gallon drums	6 6
Boiled oil, ditto	6 6
Turpentine, ditto	6 6
Carriage varnish, in 1 gal. cans	16 6
Black Japan, ditto	17 6
Best English glue	46 0
Tin plates, 1C., IX., IXX., SDX., DX.	

**NOTT AND EDWARDS.**

**L**ANDING ex Scotia, from Madras  
and for sale by the undersigned—  
Fine Patna rice  
Chillies  
Tamarinds  
White pepper

**9223 MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO.**

**POTATOES. POTATOES. POTATOES.**  
**W**ARRANTED of the best Home  
Town, just now landed, and for sale

Patrick Mullins will be most happy  
supply any orders from 1 cwt. to 1 ton. 92

**270 BAGS HOBART TOWN POTATOES**  
Ex Emma,  
**N**OW discharging at the Albion  
Wharf, (foot of Market-street) and  
Sale by the bag or ton. Memo.—In splend  
order. Apply on board, or at the Office. 92

**HOBART TOWN JAMS.**  
**A** FEW Cases, assorted, just landed  
in excellent condition, and well adapted

9247 **ALFRED FAIRFAX,**  
394, George-street.  
**500 BAGS** White **TABLE RIC**  
will be sold by the undersigned  
in any quantity, at 25 per cent. under the in  
port cost price.  
**A. REYNOLDS,**  
264, George-street,  
Opposite the Market.  
9272



# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVALS.**  
November 6. — *Burlington*, American ship, 558 tons, Captain Cook, from San Francisco the 21st August. Passengers—Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Gilbert, and Mr. W. Winter, supercargo.  
November 6. — *Cumberland*, schooner, 68 tons, Captain Roberts, from Moreton Bay the 29th ultimo. Passengers—seven in the steerage.

**DEPARTURES.**  
November 6. — *Moselle*, barque, 393 tons, Captain Thompson, for London, via Moreton Bay.  
November 6. — *Arche d'Alliance*, French ship, 812 tons, Captain Casalis, for Shanghai.  
November 6. — *Rev. F. Boudrie*, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Boudrie, for London, via Moreton Bay.  
November 6. — *M. Mirandole*, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Boudrie, for London, via Moreton Bay.

**PROJECTED DEPARTURES.**  
This Day. — *Scotia*, for Otago; *Petrol*, for Hobart Town; *Phoebe*, for Melbourne; *Helen*, for Moreton Bay.

**CLEARANCES.**  
November 6. — *John Knox*, ship, 1194 tons, Captain Davidson, for Bombay.  
November 6. — *Helen*, schooner, 70 tons, Captain Whitwell, for Moreton Bay.  
November 6. — *Arche d'Alliance*, French ship, 812 tons, Captain Casalis, for Shanghai.  
November 6. — *Rev. F. Boudrie*, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Boudrie, for London, via Moreton Bay.  
November 6. — *M. Mirandole*, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Boudrie, for London, via Moreton Bay.

**COASTERS INWARDS.**  
November 6. — *Charles Webb*, 24, Brown, from Kiama, with 220 bushels wheat, 3000 feet timber, 10 boxes eggs, 20 sides bacon, and 4 lbs. pork.

**COASTERS OUTWARDS.**  
November 6. — *Rhododendron*, 24, Malcolm, for the Richmond, in ballast; *Elizabeth*, 22, Fard, for the Hawkebury, with sundries; *Pama*, 26, Guttridge, for the Tweed, in ballast; *Carnation*, 26, Wive, for the Moruya, with sundries, and 14 passengers; *Thistle*, steamer, 137, Mr. J. H. Campbell, for the Richmond, with sundries; *John Knox*, ship, 1194 tons, Captain Davidson, for Bombay; *Helen*, schooner, 70 tons, Captain Whitwell, for Moreton Bay; *Arche d'Alliance*, French ship, 812 tons, Captain Casalis, for Shanghai; *Rev. F. Boudrie*, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Boudrie, for London, via Moreton Bay; *M. Mirandole*, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Boudrie, for London, via Moreton Bay.

**IMPORTS.**  
November 6. — *Burlington*, from San Francisco: 917 tons flour, Smith, Campbell, and Co.

**EXPORTS.**  
November 6. — *John Knox*, for Bombay: 300 tons coal, 350 duns, original cargo.  
November 6. — *Phoebe*, for Melbourne: 5 half-tones tobacco, 20 chests 46 half-chests hyacinth tea, 80 bags sugar, 7 cases slops, 3 boxes pipes, 15 cases oilman's stores, 3 cases oatmeal, 20 boxes soap, 3 packages raisins, 3 cases ground coffee, 3 bags curries, 6 bags rice, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 8 bags heads loaf sugar, 65 cases and 160 mats crushed sugar, Australasian Sugar Company; 20 kegs white lead, 4 cases Congreve matches, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 12 packages currants, Bayers and Levenworth; 20 tons coals, William Brown; 115 bags maize, Henry Ferra.

**SHIPS' MAIL.**  
Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—  
For London. — By the Black Friar and Bolivar, this evening at 6; and by the Phenician, on Monday evening, at 6.  
For Bombay. — By the John Knox, this evening, at 6.  
For Tanti, Honolulu, and San Francisco. — By the Picard, to-morrow evening, at 6.

The cargo of the *Cumberland* is 18,000 feet pine, 17 bags wool, 11 casks tallow, and 2 bundles sheepskins.  
The ship signalled to the northward of the Heads yesterday, passed the port; she is reported as the *John Buchanan*, hence for the Mauritius.

The *Cumberland*, from Moreton Bay, off the Solitary Islands, on the 2nd instant, passed the Lavinia, hence; and on the afternoon of the 6th saw a number of whales off Broken Bay.  
The American ship *Burlington*, from San Francisco, on 7th days, brings a large cargo of *Calapanian* flour but no news of immigration.

**DIARY.**  
WEDNESDAY TO FRIDAY.  
November. —  
7. FRIDAY. 14 45 16 33 17 10 7 33  
Moon, full, November 9, 9:26 A.M.

**THE Sydney Morning Herald.**  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

HOW WILL THE GOLD AFFECT OUR SUPPLIES OF LABOUR?

It was a general impression, during the first few weeks after the discovery of our gold-fields, that one of the consequences of that discovery would be, such an influx of self-sustained immigration as should render the existing system of importing labour at the public expense altogether unnecessary. In this impression, it now appears, the Colonial Government largely participated, and was induced by it to recommend the SECRETARY OF STATE to suspend public immigration until further experience should show whether the impression was well founded or not. After what interval of reflection we know not, but the Legislative Council have been officially informed that the recommendation was subsequently withdrawn, and the Home Government urged to send out emigrants as heretofore.

Nor have the Government stood alone in this altering their views. The opinion has for some time been gaining ground amongst reflecting men, that the attractions of our gold, powerful as they undoubtedly are, will not be found sufficiently powerful to supply the colony with that species of labour which is most required, and which has hitherto been obtained, in whole or in part, at the cost of our Land Fund. This opinion is held by at least two members of our Legislature, and held by one of them very strongly. Mr. DONALDSON declared the other day that the announcement of the course originally pursued by the Government, with regard to the stoppage of assisted immigration, had surprised and shocked him—a declaration itself not a little surprising, when we remember how strictly that course was, at the time, in unison with public opinion.

The honorable gentleman has given notice of his intention to move this evening a series of resolutions to the effect, that there is nothing in the prospective results of the discovery of gold in Australia to justify the Government in ceasing to carry on immigration at the public expense; that, on the contrary, many reasons may be urged for assisting immigration from the United Kingdom; that all colonial interests, including those of the emigrants themselves, will be promoted by the continuance of such immigration on a large scale; and that the

financial condition of the colony at this time holds out peculiar inducements for increasing rather than diminishing the amount of debentures issued upon the security of the Territorial Revenue for immigration purposes.

Another honorable member—Mr. DARVALL—intends adding to Mr. DONALDSON'S resolutions, in the event of their being carried, a supplemental series, the precise object of which is by no means clearly defined. We gather from the fourth paragraph that his plan is to require assisted emigrants to pay down one-half of the passage-money before embarkation, and to enter into a contract to repay the other half out of their future earnings. This arrangement, however, is not mentioned as one which the Council recommend the Government to enforce, but merely as one which would test the fitness of intending emigrants to receive assistance, provided, of course, that they are not disqualified by age or infirmity. The only thing actually recommended appears in the fifth, namely, that the state contribution to the passage-money of emigrants should be paid in the colony on their landing, at a fixed rate per head, and on a certain fixed number. The whole series is by far too declaratory for the subject, a subject eminently practical, and requiring to be dealt with in the most practical manner.

But leaving declamation, and all matters of mere detail, let us look at the dry question upon which Mr. DONALDSON'S proposition altogether hinges, and which he sets out by taking for granted, and roundly asserting. That question is, is there any thing in the prospective results of the discovery of gold in Australia to justify the Government in ceasing to carry on immigration at the public expense? Mr. DONALDSON declares there is not. He does more. He declares that so far from its being expedient that such immigration should be discontinued, it is highly expedient that it should be increased, increased largely, and by means of further issues of Land and Immigration Debentures.

A very intelligent writer, our Special Correspondent at the diggings, in a paper published in yesterday's *Herald*, differs from Mr. DONALDSON in toto. He adheres to the view taken at first by the Government and the public, maintaining that our gold will render assisted immigration altogether unnecessary. According to his theory, population will swarm upon us of its own accord, and of such kinds and to such an extent as to meet all the requirements of the colony, agricultural, pastoral, manufacturing, commercial, well as gold-hunting. He computes that in the brief space of four or five years from the present time, the population of New South Wales and Victoria will be not less than about a million and a half. And as a large proportion of the new comers will be unsuccessful in the gold-fields, he is certain they will seek employment in other pursuits, and so recruit and replenish our labour-market in every one of its departments.

Here, then, are two extremes. Mr. DONALDSON asserts that in our gold-fields there is nothing to supersede immigration at the public expense, but much to call for the continuance of such immigration on a more extended scale than ever. Our Correspondent asserts that in our gold-fields there is an attractive power which would render it unwise, impolitic, and wasteful in the extreme, to apply any portion of the public money to the importation of labour. Both cannot be right: it is not impossible that both are wrong. The truth may lie midway between their conflicting theories. It is not improbable that our gold will do something towards supplying our demands for labour without the usual cost of its introduction; it is not probable that it will do everything.

The whole subject, however, is so new and untried, so completely out of the common track of experience, that no man is justified in treating it dogmatically. We could wish that Mr. DONALDSON'S motion had been so shaped as to leave some room for the teachings which may hereafter be derived from actual events. We should not be willing, under ordinary circumstances, to place much discretionary power in the hands of the home Government, or of the Land and Immigration Commissioners; but under the very peculiar, the perfectly unprecedented circumstances in which the Immigration Question is now placed, we should be disposed, for the first year or two at least, to leave those authorities at liberty to modify their proceedings according to the course which things may take at home. Let them know that a given amount of labour must be supplied, but for the present let them be the judges as to the extent to which it should be paid for out of colonial funds.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

**THE SPEAKER took the Chair at twenty minutes past three.**

**PETITIONS.**  
Mr. LAMB presented a petition from the letter carriers of Sydney, alleging that their duties and responsibilities had been greatly increased by the discovery of the gold fields, and praying that the Governor-General might be requested to place a sum of money on the Estimates for the purpose of increasing their salaries.

The SPEAKER held that this petition, praying indirectly for a money vote, could not be received by the House. It was therefore withdrawn by Mr. Lamb and handed over to the Postmaster-General.

Mr. LAMB presented a petition from Mr. Crox, Assistant Harbour Master, stating that the duties had been much increased, that the salaries of others belonging to his department, even his own boatman, had been increased, while his own favour had been extended towards himself. He therefore prayed that steps might be taken for augmenting his salary.

This petition was also considered irregular on account of its praying for a money vote, and was therefore withdrawn.

Mr. HOLDEN presented a petition from 92 inhabitants of Penrith, praying that no measure for abolishing the Court of Requests at that town might be consented to by the House.

**NOTICES OF MOTION.**  
Mr. HOLDEN gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to move, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1862, the sum of one thousand pounds (£1000), for the purpose of constructing a new wharf over the South Creek at the entrance of the town of Windsor, a former grant of one thousand pounds (£1000), voted by the Council for such purpose having been found insufficient.

Mr. HOLDEN also gave notice of his intention to move, on the same day, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1862, the sum of two hundred pounds (£200) for the purpose of erecting a toll-house and gate, leading from Windsor to Richmond.

Mr. DARVALL gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to move, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that he will be pleased to place on the Estimates for 1862, a sum of £300, for the construction of the Cook's River and Murrumbidgee Road; and that such address be presented by the Speaker.

## POSTPONEMENTS.

The third readings of the Gunpowder Exportation Bill, and the Deceased Persons Estates Bill, were postponed for a week.

## JURY BILL.

This Bill was read a third time without dissent, and the House went into Committee upon it.

Clause 1, directing that compensation should be awarded to jurors, according to a scale mentioned in a schedule; clause 2, allowing compensation where civil trials extended over three days; and clauses 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, for granting a jury for the trial of irregularity, and for other technical purposes, were passed without dissent.

Clause 8, directing that costs should only be allowed in cases where the Judge certified that there was a case for trial by a commissioner and assessor, was expunged, having been opposed by Messrs. HOLROYD, DARVALL, and MARTIN, as being foreign to the objects of this Bill, and unjust in its probable operation.

Additional clauses were proposed by Messrs. NICHOLS and BROADBENT, and were ordered to be printed for the information of members. Mr. HOLDEN, and largely increasing the projected scale of payments to jurors, was likewise ordered to be printed, the Schedule originally proposed standing over in the mean time.

Progress was then reported and leave obtained for the Committee to sit again on Thursday next.

## THE COLONIAL SECRETARY BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the above Bill be read a second time.

Mr. MARTIN thought that, before proceeding further with the measure for amending the Colonial Secretary Bill, it was necessary to be informed the House whether there was any probability of the Act itself being brought into operation. The City Council had hitherto obtained from the Government a concession of the work of sewerage, and unless the Government was prepared to come down to the House with some proposition for granting an endowment to the Corporation, the Sewerage Act must continue a dead letter.

Mr. HOLROYD agreed with the last speaker in the belief that this Act, if passed, would not in reality facilitate the work of sewerage. He doubted whether the great work could be efficiently carried out by a body so constituted as the City Council. They found that even with the perfect staff at the disposal of the London Commissioners of Sewers, they had met themselves into a few underrunning Whitehall and other buildings. More especially difficult, therefore, would such a work be found here. He should consequently be content to leave the matter to the Board of Commissioners appointed specially for its performance.

## THE SEWERAGE ACT.

The Sewerage Act was so practical a measure, in the opinion of the City Council, that it was not necessary to carry on by public companies with a considerable profit on the amount of capital invested. If proper diligence and proper intelligence were shown, the work could be carried on by the City Council, measure might long ere this, have been taken to secure the health of the citizens by a proper system of drainage.

The Sewerage Act, as amended by the City Council, would cost the Government a sum of £20,000 for the commencement of operations. This might appear to be a small sum for a work of so much magnitude, but it must be remembered that when once a beginning had been made, the work would be not only self-supporting but profitable. Application had been made to the Government and to that House for an endowment, but even such an endowment would not be sufficient, there would be need to the Government, the Legislature, and the public that this work of sewerage would be carried out. The City Council might persevere in a dogged refusal to perform their duty, or they might do better.

There would be no remedy. It would probably be better that the work of sewerage should be placed in the hands of Commissioners, rather than it should be left in the charge of a body which had been so long neglected. In the mean time, however, it would be proper to remedy the mere technical defect which created doubts as to the validity of the Act, and to leave the work of sewerage to the Government, and the public that this work of sewerage would be carried out. The City Council might persevere in a dogged refusal to perform their duty, or they might do better.

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# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

## INSOLVENT COURT.

**MEETING THIS DAY.**  
In the estate of Francis Shee, a second meeting, at half-past 10.

**MEETING TO-MORROW.**  
In the estate of Samuel Terry Hughes, an adjourned meeting, for examination of witnesses, at half-past 10 o'clock.

## RESULT OF THE ELECTION FOR CITY COUNCILLORS.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, p.m., the Mayor of Sydney declared by a display of the poll at the second election for six Councillors, from the hustings in Macquarie-place. His Worship stated, that upon a careful revision of the polling papers, a very slight difference appeared upon the numbers of which a memorandum had been given on Tuesday last. The actual result was as follows:—

Mr. George Thompson 791  
Mr. John Campbell 781  
Mr. Patrick Hogan 784  
Mr. Penell 751  
Mr. George Hill 685  
Mr. Piddington 470  
Mr. G. Wilkie 470  
Mr. P. Steele 341  
Mr. Hollinghead 313  
Mr. Harrington 6

His Worship therefore declared the first named gentlemen to be duly elected Councillors of the City. Whilst he thanked the citizens once more for the orderly manner in which a contested election had been conducted, he could not help expressing his regret that the poll had not been taken on the 14th of the month, when 1400 had recorded their votes; (little more than one-third of the electors.) He would, however, point out that the election he was desirous to refer. In one of the daily journals (the Empire) very severe strictures had been passed upon him for having chosen a public-house in Pitt-street, as the polling place for the Bourke Ward; and he was then taken to task for not having chosen either the building in which former polls were taken, or the hustings where he then stood. The Court of Requests, however, used for this purpose, he pointed out, but had not been able to obtain. And in respect to the hustings, he could only say that the place beneath it being one of the filthiest in all Sydney, to sit there for six hours would be utterly incompatible with either comfort or health. (Heard.) He had therefore sought for an eligible room in the neighbourhood, and had engaged one in the tavern kept by Mr. Mullany; and he could only state that he needed the responsibility of the house, or the unimpeachable character of its host, no grounds for objection could be made except by the most captious. (Cheers.) Among the highly respectable citizens who had been present, he mentioned the names of Messrs. Stuart A. Donaldson, M.L.C., and the proprietors of the leading journal in the colony, the Sydney Morning Herald. And he must add that the editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, Mr. George Thompson, had not been prevented by his outraged feelings from attending at Mr. Mullany's and recording his vote. (Laughter.)

Again he thanked the citizens for the manner in which the election had been conducted, and called upon the successful candidates to address the electors.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON thanked the citizens for the honour conferred upon him by placing him at the head of the poll. From the infusion of new blood, he now hoped that the Corporation would pull together, and pull well; that they would be able to work to study the city's wants and to meet them; above all that in place of making the Town Hall the arena for a debating society, and indulging in long speeches, and vulgar personalities, they would be able to speak their talk, speak for their desire to study the property and improvement of the city. He (Mr. T.) would pledge himself to insist upon the utmost economy in the appropriation of the city funds; to address himself to the earliest possible moment to the initiation of several pressing measures, such as the securing a permanent endowment for the city, the sending the police to the aid of raising the fighting rate, and other matters of importance. (Heard.)

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL then came forward, and was received with loud and general applause. He said that he was glad to see the other candidates had reason to thank the citizens for the confidence in him which had been expressed by their votes, seeing that he had neither in person nor in print expressed any opinion in the election. (Cheers.) He had been asked if he would serve in the event of his being elected; and he had replied, that if the citizens deemed it necessary, he would do so, and sent him into the City Council, he would most cheerfully accept of the office, even though at a sacrifice to himself of time and convenience. (Loud cheers.) They had taken him to the word, and he had said, that he would now consider himself as one of the stewards of the citizens, and study their interests as if he were studying his own. (Cheers.) He was aware, that hitherto it had been derogatory to persons in his position, to be asked to enter the City Council, against which body there had existed some prejudices. But he considered that no citizen who could afford to waste his time, and who could shrink from performing public duties, should shrink from his fellow-citizens considered he could perform to their advantage. (Loud cheers.) He had therefore consented to be put in nomination, and trusted that the citizens would induce other gentlemen in the same position as himself to follow his example at future elections. (Cheers.) In going into the City Council, he said, a constant care would be to prevent the City Council from being a mere body of men, who would be paid to carry out the wishes of the Corporation, for whose salaries the citizens were taxed their duty. (Heard.) His Worship the Mayor had just explained to the meeting that the public officers of the Corporation, where they then stood was in a most filthy condition. But whose fault was it that it was not kept clean? Those who were paid to perform their duty so necessary to the good government of the city. He again thanked the citizens for the confidence which they spontaneously had expressed in himself, and assured them of his constant attention to those duties which it was the pecuniary duty of the City Council to carry out. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. P. HOGAN congratulated the citizens upon their having elected him from the ranks of the working men, in spite of the combination of a clique of the City Council, who were opposed to the notorious Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. (Grosans.) He promised to evince his gratitude by a studious attention to their interests.

Mr. PEMELL, in returning thanks, dwelt at some length upon the difference in the amount of the franchise required to qualify a voter at legislative and municipal elections, the former only £10, the latter £20. This grievance he promised to attempt to redress; as well as to secure such an endowment for the city as its present golden prospects demanded.

The MAYOR said, that he had been requested to state that Mr. George Hill was absent at the Penman Hills, but would express his acknowledgments through the public journals. Mr. Piddington was also absent.

Three cheers were then given for the Mayor, and for the new Councillors, and the meeting broke up.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—ERRATUM.**—The words "the vote was passed" were accidentally omitted from the end of the paragraph respecting the item of £145 for the roads, &c., in the Inner Domain, in our report of Wednesday's Council proceedings.

**WATER POLICE OFFICE.**—Two of the Manila women belonging to the John Knox were brought before the court yesterday, charged by Captain Davidson with refusing to proceed to sea. Captain D. said, that although as long as the ship was in harbour he could do nothing with these most refractory men, he had no right of returning to the city the moment the ship was outside the Roads. As he fully intended to sail on Saturday or Sunday morning at furthest, he requested that they might be retained in the watch-house until Saturday. Mr. Brennan assented to this request, and they were remanded until eleven o'clock on that day, when they will be put on board.

# YESTERDAY'S RECEIPT OF GOLD AT THE TREASURY.

The gold brought down by the escort yesterday was as follows:—

From Bathurst	173 19 11
Ophir	173 2 83
The Turon	3783 2 0
	4140 5 10

The amount of gold brought down by yesterday's mails was larger than any yet received by that mode on conveyance. The gold brought down by the mail yesterday was as follows:—

From Bathurst	583 0 0
Braidwood	180 0 0
Mudgee	143 0 0
	1005 0 0

Total received by escort and mail, 5145 ounces, 5 dwts., 10 grains.

Some complaints have reached us as to some errors in the transmission and making up of the Treasury parcels. In the annexed list there is some unexplained error in regard to one of the parcels (supposed to be that weighing 83 ounces 6 dwts., which as stated in a memorandum could not be rectified without detaining the escort. Another irregularity, productive of dis-appointment to consignees of small parcels has crept in; that of substituting the great for the small weight, and charging the per centage on the former. It is true that "gr." is marked on the parcels, but in so slovenly a manner as to elude the observation of the clerks at the Treasury. Upon offering these parcels for sale yesterday, both purchasers and consignees were much annoyed at the discrepancy, trifling as it was, between the official memorandum and the actual weight. It will be remembered that last week the list from the Turon was not received until the day after the escort's arrival.

**FROM BATHURST.**

The Colonial Government	65 2 0
Robert How	97 7 11
H. Branson	27 10 11
	172 19 11

**CHARLES TINDALL OFFER.**

John Sims	6 10 11
W. Tucker	4 5 0
W. Bennett	56 2 0
R. Binnie	18 12 0
L. & S. Samuel	26 17 12
The Colonial Government	58 14 0
	184 2 23

**THIS TREASURY.**

R. Campbell, tertius	50 0 0
Ditto	42 0 0
F. Cohen	2 0 0
John Coleman	47 0 0
R. Widen	8 10 0
W. J. McKinnon	9 4 0
R. Master	10 0 0
A. Ryan (Mrs.)	4 6 0
John Corrigan	7 2 0
A. Devin	44 10 0
Ellis D. King	2 0 0
Thomas Pearson	14 12 0
P. Morris	3 10 0
William Nash	118 6 0
Forbes (Mrs.)	20 10 0
Ellis D. King	2 0 0
Dalfrado (Mrs.)	5 0 0
O. B. Feeney	9 0 0
Ditto	26 10 0
John Gibson	12 14 0
W. J. McKinnon	7 0 0
Rev. J. McKinnon	11 6 0
R. Campbell	43 17 0
John Coleman	47 0 0
Thomas Buck	24 7 0
Mary Healy	2 0 0
W. Robinson	83 0 0
William Horn	14 0 0
John Gibson	12 14 0
R. How	73 0 0
William Griffin	12 0 0
Jane Cousins	4 5 0
J. J. McKinnon	4 12 0
Elizabeth Robinson	10 0 0
Sarah A. Williams	3 17 0
Thomas Flynn	2 10 0
W. J. McKinnon	10 13 0
J. Power and Co.	45 10 0
George Oakes	38 5 0
Burt (Mrs.)	27 13 0
R. Campbell	129 10 0
Mrs. S. Callaghan	14 5 0
Barlow (Mrs.)	14 0 0
R. Cousins	24 2 0
Richardson, Mrs.	4 11 0
John Coleman	29 6 0
Mr. Turley Jones	41 0 0
D. M. Laughlin	8 9 0
Sarah Harris	6 10 0
A. Tarves	72 5 0
W. J. McKinnon	27 10 0
Daniel White	9 0 0
Charles Smith	10 0 0
Delphy Morley	12 5 0
John Coleman	29 6 0
Edith Star	11 11 0
John McCormack	15 11 0
John Harwood	4 1 0
Sarah Grey	36 9 0
W. J. McKinnon	31 9 0
Mary Cook	9 0 0
P. W. Clarke	9 0 0
George Brown	15 10 0
Mrs. S. Callaghan	15 0 0
William Speir	10 10 0
M. Holroyd (Mrs.)	6 10 0
Richard Darby	8 4 0
John Wilson	11 12 0
John Coleman	29 6 0
Beames and Keble	17 3 0
William Pritchard	22 0 0
Iredale and Co.	50 10 0
John Simmons, senior	114 0 0
Ditto	50 3 0
Charles Smidley (Mrs.)	7 2 0
James Davis	15 11 0
Henry Hyland	9 0 0
John Wright and Co.	39 3 0
W. H. Pagan	17 8 0
C. H. Lloyd	66 13 0
G. H. Gaze	50 1 0
Arthur Atkinson	92 4 0
John Coleman	29 6 0
James Vickers	2 8 0
R. H. Pate	7 0 0
J. M. Asher (Mrs.)	34 12 0
Joseph Kingsbair	6 5 0
W. H. Pagan	82 15 0
Lane and Co.	19 0 0
P. W. Walden	10 0 0
John G. Cohen	280 0 0
A. T. T. T.	173 8 0
William Wilkes	85 9 0
R. Campbell, tertius	43 9 0
William Nash	292 0 0
R. Campbell, tertius	58 9 0
Samuel Beattie	4 11 0
R. Campbell	66 0 0
H. Dixon	17 12 0
Ditto	8 0 0
R. Atkinson	8 0 0
Colonial Government	63 2 0
	3783 3 0

**ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.**

Mr. G. A. LLOYD.—On the Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Hardware Boards, Battens, Joists, Scantling, and Fallings; at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, 2000 lbs. of No. 1 and No. 2 Coffee, also, remaining portion of the 55 packages Drapery.

At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cheese, Butter, Bacon, Hams, damaged Prints.

Messrs. MONT and BROWN.—At the Stores of Messrs. Macintosh and Hill, Queen's-place, at 11 o'clock, Edinburgh Porter, Paints, White Lead, Roman Cement, &c.

At the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, 15 Cattle.

At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, and Sundries.

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# THE TEMPORARY EXCHANGE.

Yesterday, pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of the subscribers was held in the Temporary Exchange Room, George-street, to elect a Committee for the year ending the 30th September, 1853; and to consider such other business as might be brought forward in accordance with the rules. Shortly before one o'clock the chair was taken by

Mr. ALEXANDER, who, having read the advertisement convening the meeting, observed that the present Committee, lately appointed at the commencement of the year, had been very successful in their management. The gentlemen present were John Lamb, John Gilchrist, Alexander Campbell, J. W. Gosling, D. Jones, W. R. Scott, George Thomas, John Walker, J. R. Young, J. S. Willis, George Ross, and T. W. Smith. Equipped with the last five named gentlemen comprising the House Committee.

Mr. MITCHELL, having adverted to the excellence of the initiative arrangements already made by the Committee, moved that the two gentlemen comprising it, be re-elected. Mr. EMMETT seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. ALEXANDER said, that John Walker had been the proposer of the subscribers' given notice of his intention to move an amendment of the seventh rule of the association. In his Mr. W.'s absence, Mr. Alger would request the attention of the meeting to the subject. The gentleman arriving in Sydney were, on the introduction of a member allowed the privileges of the Exchange Rooms for one month, without payment of any fee. An alteration in this arrangement had been suggested by some gentlemen, not only strangers arriving in the port, but residents in the country districts of the colony, who were only in Sydney two or three months in the year. These gentlemen, however, were not to be admitted to the annual subscription fee, but, in consideration of their not constantly using the rooms, they had suggested that the payment of the entrance fee of a guinea should be waived in the favour of Mr. A.

Mr. ALEXANDER said, that he was willing to take the children and work for them; but in regard to his wife, while he would submit to any order their Worship might make, he could not consent to the proposed amendment. Their Worship thought that whatever provocation he might have received, no amount of punishment would be too heavy for the brutal manner in which he had treated his wife. He would, however, consent to the proposed amendment, on condition that the annual subscription, at the present low rate of one guinea, would be reduced to one half, and that the establishment as it was denominated the Sydney Exchange should become. At home three or four guineas were paid in commercial times where the subscribers were numerous. In this limited community he thought it would be found necessary to increase the annual fee. He, however, would not oppose the present proposition.

Mr. ALEXANDER then moved by Mr. ALEXANDER, and seconded by Mr. JOHN WALKER, "That gentlemen from the country, or strangers staying beyond one month, who have no places of business or permanent residence in Sydney, shall be admitted to the Exchange Rooms without any entrance fee, upon their paying the annual fee." This motion being put was carried *non dis.*

Mr. THOMAS WOOLLEY wished to draw attention to the rule which admitted captains of ships to the advantages of the rooms without payment of any fees. In England, they being equally benefited with the merchants, paid the same. He proposed that the rule should be amended by rendering it incumbent on captains of ships to pay the usual fees. After some conversation, in which the Chairman, Mr. C. Brown, and Mr. J. W. Walker, took part, Mr. Woolley was obliged to withdraw, until he had further considered its expediency. The Secretary incidentally mentioned in illustration of the favourable prospects of the establishment, that since its opening the number of subscribers, who were numbered 94, had increased to 213; and observed, that as the obvious advantages of such a place of resort became more generally known, and were extended by the constant arrival of new colonial newspapers, and commercial records from all the ports in the world, there was every prospect of its being established on a very extensive basis.

Thanks having been voted to Mr. Alexander, the meeting broke up.

**THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD.**  
The inhabitants of Bathurst have initiated an earnest movement in respect to the improvement of the Great Western Road. On Wednesday last, a public meeting was held at Mr. Arthur's Hotel to take into consideration the recent measures introduced into the local legislature by the Government for the purpose of placing the management and superintendence of the Great Western Road in the hands of trustees. Mr. W. L. J. P., president.

Mr. SAMUEL LEE, and Mr. STRACHAN, presided at the following meeting, which was carried with only one dissentient voice. "That this meeting is of opinion that it is not desirable to divide the Great Western Road into tracts as proposed by the Bill introduced by the Council by the hon. member for the district, until a sufficient sum be granted or other means be taken to place it in good traversable condition."

Mr. FARRAND moved, and Mr. MITCHELL seconded, the adoption of a petition to the Legislative Council, setting forth among other matters the almost impassable state of the road; that the sums hitherto granted by the Government for its repair were wholly insufficient for the purpose with the traffic which existed previous to the discovery of the gold fields; and that to this cause principally its present condition ascribable; that the road had increased in width, and that the western districts, consequent upon the discovery and opening up of the gold mines, had also contributed very materially to reduce the roads to their present condition; and that the Government should be requested to grant an unlimited extent, the roads must, in a corresponding degree, be cut up and injured.

The petitioners draw the attention of the Council to the fact, that the road is a public highway, and that the Government are bound to place it in a state of repair, and that they believe, would be beneficially expended in thoroughly repairing such portions of the present line as is desirable to obtain, and in the future, wherever such repairs may be necessary. The deterioration of the metropolitan road, through increased traffic, being intimately connected with the production of local avenues derived from the issue of licenses to the miners, your petitioners request that their claims upon a liberal local expenditure is clearly established. They therefore pray that the Legislative Council will apply to His Excellency the Governor-General to place out of money of the Estimates for the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, to be expended in repairing, altering, and upholding the present road and bridges, or forming a new road wholly or in part from Penrith to Bathurst.

**SUICIDE PREVENTED.**—A labouring man named Benjamin Davis, working in the neighbourhood of Berners' public-house, North Shore, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday was informed that one John McGrath, a sawyer, had just before endeavoured to hang himself, but was balked by the breaking down of the branch to which he had suspended himself. McGrath, and another dealer, who was watching himself, by the combined means of his braes and a handkerchief, to the limb of a tree, and down. When they found that he was hurrying to the place, cut him down, and took him to Berners' public-house, where he was kept in custody while they went for Constable Thompson. McGrath said, that he had been some days in the hospital, and that he was not in his own money but also his wife's, and that he was ashamed to show his face at home; therefore he made the attempt at self-destruction from which Davis rescued him. The man had once or twice previously, we understand, made similar attempts upon his life during temporary fits of insanity. Yesterday, he was brought before the Bench, when the foregoing facts were given in evidence. He seemed then to be quite collected, and put several pertinent questions to the witnesses by way of cross-examination. The bench on behalf of the public thanked Davis for his timely interference.

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**ASSAULT.**—William Honeyball, of Phillip-street, appeared at the Police Office yesterday to answer the complaint of Catherine his wife, who deposed that on Friday night her husband beat her about the face and neck with a leather strap, gave her several blows with his fist, knocked her down, and she believed (though being insensible at the time she could not positively swear) kicked her down; and on the next morning he again severely beat her until she made a promise that she would not take him before the Court for the previous assault; in consequence of his violence, however, and having previously been compelled to leave him over to keep the peace, she was afraid to remain in the house; on Monday morning she went home to look after the two children, and to get some clothes; when the last evening she was again severely beaten and shouldered covers with waste and bruises, which she said her father had inflicted by beating with a cane. In reply to questions from the Bench, complainant said that on the 7th inst. she was again severely beaten, and she found fault with her husband for what she considered improper conduct with him and a female in his employ's service. She appeared to be very much affected while giving her evidence, and wept freely. She was asked, she said, and as to the treatment received by the child she would not have brought her husband before the Court; concerning her father, she said she was very much distressed by the treatment she received from her husband on this time. Defendant expressed his contrition for what he had done; he had used greater harshness, he said, than he was justified in doing, though he regretted that he had done so. He was willing to take the children and work for them; but in regard to his wife, while he would submit to any order their Worship might make, he could not consent to the proposed amendment. Their Worship thought that whatever provocation he might have received, no amount of punishment would be too heavy for the brutal manner in which he had treated his wife. He would, however, consent to the proposed amendment, on condition that the annual subscription, at the present low rate of one guinea, would be reduced to one half, and that the establishment as it was denominated the Sydney Exchange should become. At home three or four guineas were paid in commercial times where the subscribers were numerous. In this limited community he thought it would be found necessary to increase the annual fee. He, however, would not oppose the present proposition.

Mr. ALEXANDER then moved by Mr. ALEXANDER, and seconded by Mr. JOHN WALKER, "That gentlemen from the country, or strangers staying beyond one month, who have no places of business or permanent residence in Sydney, shall be admitted to the Exchange Rooms without any entrance fee, upon their paying the annual fee." This motion being put was carried *non dis.*

Mr. THOMAS WOOLLEY wished to draw attention to the rule which admitted captains of ships to the advantages of the rooms without payment of any fees. In England, they being equally benefited with the merchants, paid the same. He proposed that the rule should be amended by rendering it incumbent on captains of ships to pay the usual fees. After some conversation, in which the Chairman, Mr. C. Brown, and Mr. J. W. Walker, took part, Mr. Woolley was obliged to withdraw, until he had further considered its expediency. The Secretary incidentally mentioned in illustration of the favourable prospects of the establishment, that since its opening the number of subscribers, who were numbered 94, had increased to 213; and observed, that as the obvious advantages of such a place of resort became more generally known, and were extended by the constant arrival of new colonial newspapers, and commercial records from all the ports in the world, there was every prospect of its being established on a very extensive basis.

Thanks having been voted to Mr. Alexander, the meeting broke up.

**THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD.**  
The inhabitants of Bathurst have initiated an earnest movement in respect to the improvement of the Great Western Road. On Wednesday last, a public meeting was held at Mr. Arthur's Hotel to take into consideration the recent measures introduced into the local legislature by the Government for the purpose of placing the management and superintendence of the Great Western Road in the hands of trustees. Mr. W. L. J. P., president.

Mr. SAMUEL LEE, and Mr. STRACHAN, presided at the following meeting, which was carried with only one dissentient voice. "That this meeting is of opinion that it is not desirable to divide the Great Western Road into tracts as proposed by the Bill introduced by the Council by the hon. member for the district, until a sufficient sum be granted or other means be taken to place it in good traversable condition."

Mr. FARRAND moved, and Mr. MITCHELL seconded, the adoption of a petition to the Legislative Council, setting forth among other matters the almost impassable state of the road; that the sums hitherto granted by the Government for its repair were wholly insufficient for the purpose with the traffic which existed previous to the discovery of the gold fields; and that to this cause principally its present condition ascribable; that the road had increased in width, and that the western districts, consequent upon the discovery and opening up of the gold mines, had also contributed very materially to reduce the roads to their present condition; and that the Government should be requested to grant an unlimited extent, the roads must, in a corresponding degree, be cut up and injured.

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